

## METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR RATING EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

### 5 CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of and claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/264,149, filed January 24, 2001, entitled “Method and System for Rating Educational Programs.” The disclosure of this application is hereby incorporated herein in its entirety as if fully disclosed.

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### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention concerns generally a method and system for evaluating educational programs, specifically providing a rating system based on pre-determined evaluation factors.

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### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

There is a compelling public stake in education. As anyone who listens to the news understands, however, our educational institutions are not meeting the public’s expectations regarding education. There is a great need to improve educational quality in both public and private educational institutions. The first problem in improving educational quality is assessing the quality of the educational program or institution. Educators have to show their effectiveness and the chief indicator by which most communities judge a school staff’s success is student performance on standardized achievement tests. As is repeatedly discussed and debated in the media, however,

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standardized tests may not accurately show the quality of education. They merely make norm-referenced interpretations of students' knowledge and/or skills in relationship to those of students nationally.

In addition, standardized tests do not take into account the multi-dimensional aspect of a person's education. For instance, the standardized tests do not account for a student's innate intellectual ability. Standardized tests also fail to account for a student's learning outside of the school setting. There is no national standard for these standardized tests. Different states choose somewhat different educational objectives or different content standards. Further, some states do not even use the same standardized tests for all of the counties within that state. There is a national call for an assessment system that can be applied to each and every school in each school district in each county in each state of the United States of America.

The problem with assessing the quality of education becomes worse when one's attention is directed to early childhood education and care. No standardized tests are administered to our kindergarten students, pre-school students, and child care attendees. Thus, assessing the quality of such programs is difficult and very subjective, with many parents relying on the recommendations of other parents (who may place different values on education) or their own gut feelings about a facility.

Millions of children are receiving early care and education that is inadequate, with many receiving care that is actually or potentially harmful to their development and learning capacities. More children are experiencing child care and pre-school than ever before in America's history. For example, in 1950, 1 mother in 10 worked outside the

home. Today, more than 6 out of 10 mothers of children under three are working outside the home, and that number is projected to increase to more than 7 out of 10 by 2005. Research shows that 87% of out-of-home child care settings are considered poor or mediocre.

5 From birth to age 5, children are in a period of explosive brain development and growth. This age period is critical to a child's social and cognitive development. 85% of a person's intellect, personality and social skills are developed by age five. Yet, 95% of public investment in education occurs after children reach the age of five – when the most critical learning years have passed. Indeed, our society does not even begin its only  
10 measure, standardized tests, of education until the child is in the 1<sup>st</sup> grade - age 6 or 7. This may be because of the difficulties and expense of testing children under the age of 6 or 7. Children below the age of 6 or 7 are pre-verbal and pre-literate so testing methodologies are difficult and measuring actual learning in children below 6 or 7 can be next to impossible.

15 The American Association for Higher Education has published an article entitled "Nine Principles of Good Practice for Assessing Student Learning", incorporated herein by reference. One familiar with education and educational programs will recognize that these principles can be applied to any level of education.

The first principle is that the assessment of student learning begins with  
20 educational values. The Association states that assessment is not an end in itself but a vehicle for educational improvement. Educational values should drive not only what is assessed but also how it is assessed.

The second principle in the assessment of learning is to recognize that assessment is most effective when it reflects an understanding of learning as multi-dimensional, integrated, and revealed in performance over time. As the Association states, learning is a complex process. It entails not only what students know, but what they can do with what they know.

The third principle is that assessment works best when the programs it seeks to improve have clear, explicitly stated purposes. The fourth principle is that assessment requires attention to outcomes but also and equally to the experiences that lead to those outcomes. The fifth principle is that assessment works best when it is ongoing, not episodic.

The sixth principle is that assessment fosters wider improvement when representatives from across the educational community are involved. This means getting the students, the teachers, the parents, the administration and the community working together as one cohesive group. The seventh principle is that assessment makes a difference when it begins with issues of use and illuminates questions that people really care about. The eighth principle is that assessment is most likely to lead to improvement when it is part of a larger set of conditions that promote change. The ninth and last principle is a recognition that through assessment, educators meet responsibilities to students and to the public.

No comprehensive assessment tool of learning that embodies these nine principles presently exists. There is also no comprehensive assessment tool that measures the learning program which will embody these nine principles. Thus, there is a long-felt and

unsolved need for an assessment tool for educational programs, adaptable to all levels of education, preferably embodying or recognizing the nine principles of assessing learning, as applied to a educational program.

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## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides an assessment method that will allow an educational program to be assessed with respect to all nine principles discussed above, not only for higher education but for all levels of educational care, and that is understandable to all of the persons involved in the process. The only way to approach measuring learning in young children is to measure the strengths and weaknesses of the learning program in which the child is enrolled. Our society's approach to education is backward. The focus of improving education should begin with early child care facilities and continue through advanced degree institutions. In addition, it is important to note that focusing on individual students to measure the quality of an educational program is not a logical method of measuring the quality of the program. Most businesses do not measure their quality according to the quality of each and every individual employee. Instead, the business focuses on procedures, training, programs and other measures of that the business can control to improve and measure the quality of the business. The same approach should be taken with respect to educational programs, instead of the current focus of placing the responsibility of the quality of the program on those who have the least control over improving or altering the program - the students.

In one embodiment of the invention, the invention describes a method for evaluating educational programs which, firstly, develops criteria which will address the strengths and weaknesses of the educational program. The criteria can be tailored to fit each different level or type of educational program. The second step of the method is to observe the criteria, chosen in step one, in the educational program. This observation

step can include but is not limited to collecting documents, surveys, classroom observations, interviews, and other types of information gathering techniques. The third step is to assign a numerical value to each of the criteria observed in step two. In one embodiment, the numerical value assigned is any number between 1 and 4. One will easily recognize that the numerical value assigned can be of any range of numbers or letters. The last step, in this embodiment, is to assign an overall rating to the educational program based on an alphanumeric (hereinafter generally referred to as "numeric") valued criteria.

In another embodiment of the invention, the invention describes a method which, firstly, develops criteria which address the strengths and weaknesses of the particular level of the educational program. The second step of the invention is to observe factors in the educational program, with each of the factors relating to one or more of the criteria. Again, the observation step includes information gathering techniques, including but not limited to collecting documents, conducting interviews, surveys, and classroom observation. Each factor is then assigned a numerical value. The numerical values of the factors are sorted to correspond with the one or more criteria to which the factor relates and averaged in order to assign a numerical value for each criterion. The last step of this embodiment of the invention is to assign an overall rating to the educational program based on the numerical values of the criteria.

In a further embodiment of the invention, the invention describes a method of evaluating an educational program which, firstly, develops criteria which address the strengths and weaknesses of the educational program. The second step is observe factors

in the educational program, with each of the factors relating to one or more of the criteria.

Again, the observation step includes information gathering techniques, including but not

limited to collecting documents, surveys, conducting interviews, and classroom

observation. Each factor is then assigned a numerical value. This numerical value is

5 weighted and multiplied by the numerical value to give a weighted numerical value. The

weighted numerical values of the factors are sorted to correspond with the one or more

criteria to which the factor relates. The weighted numerical values are then averaged

within each criterion to give a quantitative value to each criterion. An overall rating is

then assigned to the educational program based on the quantitative value of the criteria.

10 In yet another embodiment of the invention, the invention describes a method of

evaluating an educational program which, firstly, develops criteria which address the

strengths and weaknesses of the educational program. The criteria are typically age and

grade level specific so as to appropriately evaluate the educational program. The second

step is to orient personnel involved with the educational program as to the criteria and

15 goals of the method. These personnel include the administration, the staff, the teachers,

the parents, and even the children or students, if appropriate. The third step is to

observe the criteria in the educational program. As discussed above, the observation step

can include any form of information gathering technique. A numerical value is then

assigned to the criteria and an overall rating is assigned based on the numerically valued

20 criteria. The last step in this embodiment is to debrief the personnel on the overall rating.

In another aspect of the present invention, one embodiment is directed to a

method of improving an educational program. The first step in this embodiment is to



evaluate the educational program by assigning an overall rating to the educational program. The rating is based on observations of criteria which address the strengths and weaknesses of the educational program. The second step is to identify the weak areas of the educational program and develop an improvement process to address the weak areas.

- 5 The next step is to identify the strong areas of the educational program and develop a maintenance program to maintain the strength of the educational program. The last step is to reevaluate the educational program, at some later point in time, to determine the extent of improvement and maintenance.

The present inventors specifically contemplate the invention utilizing an  
10 electronic database having the criteria and/or the various factors that make up the criteria in the database. Then, when one observes the criteria, the observations and numerical values associated with each criteria or factor are placed directly into the database. The database then calculates the numerical values for each of the criteria and the overall rating, based on the programming of the database to do so. The database can be  
15 contained in a laptop, such that the unit would not require any other inputs. The database can also be placed on a hand-held computing device such that the inputs will be communicated to a parent computer through a communications link or the database can be web-based and accessible through the Internet.

In another embodiment of the invention, the invention comprises a system for  
20 evaluating an educational program which utilizes means for developing criteria which address strengths and weaknesses of the educational program, means for observing the criteria in the educational program, means for assigning a numerical value to the

criteria; and, means for assigning an overall rating to the educational program based on the numerically valued criteria. The means for accomplishing each of these functions can be embodied in a series of papers filled out by a person, a paper database filled out by a person, an electronic database filled out by a person, or other tools for development,  
5 observation and assigning numbers.

These and other objects, features, and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following best mode description, the drawings and the claims.

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## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The figures which follow depict at least one embodiment of the invention, and may depict various alternative embodiments. The invention is not limited to the embodiment or embodiments depicted herein since even further various alternative  
5   embodiments will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art. For the ease of the reader, like reference numerals in various drawing figures refer to identical elements or components.

Fig. 1 depicts a flowchart of one embodiment of the method of the invention.

Fig. 2 depicts a flowchart of another embodiment of the method of the invention.

10   Fig. 3 depicts a flowchart of one embodiment of the method of the invention.

Fig. 4 depicts a flowchart of one embodiment of the method of the invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

15   At the outset, it should be understood that this invention comprises a method of evaluating an educational program that can be applied at any level of education. The description which follows described a preferred embodiment of the invention, and various alternative embodiments. It should be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, however, that various other alternative embodiments may be accomplished without  
20   departing from the spirit or scope of the invention.

For the purposes of describing the aspects of the invention, the discussion that follows will discuss the application of the invention to early childhood care and education

programs. It should be understood that the invention can be easily adapted to be applied to any level of educational program.

Figure 1 depicts a flowchart of a method for evaluating educational programs which, firstly, develops criteria which will address the strengths and weaknesses of the educational program. The criteria can be tailored to fit each different level of educational program. The general criteria that would apply, particularly to an early educational program, include but are not limited to classroom environment, accreditation, parent involvement, staff credentials, presence of a curriculum, and staff to child ratios.

Classroom environment can be measured in any number of ways. There are known methods of evaluating classroom environment, including but not limited to the Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale (ECERS-R), the Infant/Toddler Environment Rating Scale (ITERS) or the Family Day Care Rating Scale (FDCRS), all published by Teachers College Press and incorporated in their entirety herein. The ECERS-R and the ITERS recommend observing factors about the classroom such as space and furnishings, personal care routines, language/reasoning activities or materials, physical activities, interaction between staff and children, program structure and interaction between parents and staff. In observing space and furnishings, one focuses not only on the physical furnishings available to the children but to the adequacy and cleanliness of such physical furnishings. For example, one would note the adequacy of lighting and natural lighting, ventilation, temperature control, sound absorbing material, peeling paint, and the sufficiency of the space. The space and furnishings factor also takes into account the

furniture and condition of the furniture for routine care, play and learning, relaxation and comfort, privacy, and gross motor equipment and space.

5 The personal care routine factor looks at greeting and departure rituals, meal and snack schedule and procedures, nap and rest schedule and procedures, toileting and diapering schedule and procedures, health practices such as hand washing, appropriate clothing, and tooth brushing, and safety practices such as clean up of toys, emergency numbers, and presence of safety rules which are explained to the children. The language/reasoning factor concerns the amount, presence and appropriateness of books and pictures, encouragement of children to communicate, use of logic play such as  
10 sequence cards, sorting games, number and math games, and informal use of language on individual bases.

The activities factor described above as one of the factors to observe concerns the development and use of children's fine motor skills, the presence and use of activities related to drama, art, music or movement, the play and use of blocks and block sets, the  
15 play and use of sand/water, the presence of nature/science/math activities, the use of television, computers and videos, and the promotion of acceptance of diversity. The interaction factor observes the adequacy of supervision of the children's gross motor activities, supervision in general, discipline of the children, staff-child interactions such as appropriate physical contact, respect for children on the part of the staff, staff's  
20 enjoyment of the children, and the interactions between and among the children including resolution of conflicts between children.

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The program structure factor is concerned with the scheduling of activities, the presence and amount of free time and group time, and the adequacy of provisions for children with disabilities. The parents and staff factor observes the accommodations made for parents such as allowing parents to observe the child in group and prior to enrollment, brochures or other types of program descriptions given to parents, annual parent evaluations. This factor also observes the provision made for the staff such as a separate washroom, area to store personal belongings away from the children, and amount and flexibility of breaks. The parents and staff factor also observes the adequacy of the provisions for the professional needs of the staff and the staff interaction and cooperation, the supervision and evaluation of staff, and opportunities for professional growth are offered to the staff. The Center for the Child Care Workforce issues publications on creating Better Child Care Jobs, Creating Better Family Child Care Jobs and Model Work Standards for child care workers. These brochures are incorporated in their entirety by reference herein. The Model Work Standards for Child Care Workers include standards on wages, benefits, job descriptions and evaluations, hiring and promotions, termination, suspension, severance and grievance procedures, classroom assignments, hours of work and planning time, communication, team building and staff meetings, decision making and problem solving, professional development, professional support, diversity, health and safety, and physical space requirements.

20 The FDCRS recommends observing factors such as space and furnishings, basic care, language and reasoning, learning activities, social development, and adult needs. The space and furnishings factor analyzes the presence of furnishings for routine care and

learning, the presence of furnishings for relaxation and comfort, the presence and use of a child-related display, the indoor space arrangement, the provisions for active physical play, and the provision of space for the child to be alone. The basic care factor includes observing the arrival and departure of the children, the provision of meals and snacks, the provision of nap and rest time, provision for the diapering and toilet needs of the children, attention paid to personal grooming, and the health and safety of the home.

The language and reasoning factor observes the informal use of language in relating to the children, whether the care giver helps children understand language, whether the care giver helps children use language, and whether the care giver helps children reason through the use of sequence cards, etc. The learning activities factor assesses whether the family home provides for hand to eye development, art, music and movement, sand and water play, blocks, and dramatic play activities for the children. The learning activities factor also assesses the use of television as an activity, schedule of activities, and supervision of play indoors and outdoors.

The social development factor observes the care giver's tone when interacting with the children, the care giver's discipline of the children, and the care giver's cultural awareness and diversity as assessed by the racial variety shown in books, pictures, and other play toys. The adult needs factor is analyzed by observing the care giver's relationship with the parents of the children, how the care giver balances personal and care giving responsibilities, and the care giver's opportunities for professional growth.

The Model Work Standards for Family Child Care Jobs includes standards on provider income, provider benefits, hours of work, provider-parent communication,

professional development, work environment, community support in case emergencies arise, and standards for the provider becoming an employer. These Model Work Standards are also included as factors to be observed and accounted for in the classroom observation criteria, the staff credentials criteria, and the accreditation criteria of the educational program.

The present inventors contemplate using one of these known methods of classroom environment to accomplish the step of observing the classroom environment. However, such contemplation of use of known methods of classroom observation does not preclude the present inventors from developing their own methods of classroom environment observation or from using such developed methods as part of the present invention. The present inventors currently contemplate developing their own methodology for observing classroom environment, specifically to streamline the observation from the intricacies and overlapping areas of the known methodologies.

The second step of the method is to observe the criteria, chosen in step one, in the educational program. This observation step can include but is not limited to collecting documents, reviewing financial information about the educational program, classroom observations, interviews, and other types of information gathering techniques. It should be understood that, throughout each of the descriptions of the various embodiments of the invention described herein, that the data collection, observation and criteria can be accomplished either through traditional paper processing methods and/or also through electronic processing methods, either through the use of laptop computers with a database of the various criteria programmed therein or through the use of hand-held electronic



devices and communication links to allow the hand-held devices to communicate with a parent computer. Should an electronic processing method be used in the collection and observation of the criteria, it follows that the subsequent steps can also be conducted through electronic processing means.

- 5           The third step is to assign a numerical value to each of the criteria observed in step two. This, again, can be performed either through paper processing or electronic processing methods. In one embodiment, the numerical value assigned is any number of stars between 1 and 4. One will easily recognize that the numerical value assigned can be of any range of numbers or rating symbols such as stars, circles, dollar signs or the like.
- 10       The classroom environment criteria, according to one embodiment of the present invention, requires minimum scores, as rated according to FDCRS, ECERS-R and ITERS, as follows:
- 3.00 in order to achieve one star;
  - 3.51 in order to achieve two stars;
  - 15       4.26 in order to achieve three stars; and,
  - 5.00 in order to achieve four stars.

- The accreditation criteria reflects whether the educational program is accredited by appropriate state, local or federal institutions. In one embodiment of the invention, accreditation is required in order to achieve a four star rating. In another embodiment of
- 20       the invention, two points are assigned to the accreditation criteria when accreditation is achieved and as maintained.

The parent involvement criteria focuses on an evaluation of fourteen factors reflecting basic communication and responsiveness to parent perspectives. In one embodiment, increasing expectations are set for these criteria as the level and types of parent involvement become more sophisticated. There are 6 types of parent involvement:

- 5 parenting, communicating, participating or volunteering, learning at home, decision-making or leadership, and community involvement. A Parenting parent typically creates a home environment that supports the child's healthy growth and development. A Communicating parent typically shares information about the child's progress, significant events, interests, and the parent's child-rearing philosophy and educational goals. A
- 10 Participating/Volunteering parent typically takes part in classroom and program activities as a member of program "community", e.g. volunteering in the classroom, helping with fund-raising, attending family events, donating materials or expertise. A Learning at Home parent typically provides activities to stimulate children's learning and development, e.g. reading to children, making drawing materials available, playing
- 15 matching games, having conversations about shared experiences. A Decision-Making/Leadership parent advocates and provides guidance on issues that affect the parent's child or children in the program, e.g. setting learning goals with staff, sitting on an advisory board, or speaking at public meetings. Finally, a Community Involvement parent takes part in groups and activities and uses community resources, takes an active
- 20 role as a community member, e.g. being active in a faith community, being a scout leader, supporting cultural events. Thus, as the sophistication of the parents of children in the educational program increase, more involvement is expected from those parents.

The fourteen criteria and their effects on the star rating assigned to this criteria as part of one embodiment of the present invention is described in Table 1.

Table 1. Parent Involvement Criteria

	Factor	Star 1	Star 2	Star 3	Star 4
5	Program documents providing written information on program philosophy, policies & procedures	REQ'D.	REQ'D.	REQ'D.	REQ'D.
10	Program documents orientation to the program for both parent and child prior to or immediately following enrollment	REQ'D.	REQ'D.	REQ'D.	REQ'D.
15	Program reports timely notification of major changes in program or policies (e.g. change in teach, change in fees, change in schedule) and no more than 25% of parents report lack of timely notification	REQ'D.	REQ'D.	REQ'D.	REQ'D.
	75% of parents report that program welcomes visits by parent at all times	REQ'D.	REQ'D.	REQ'D.	REQ'D.
20	75% of parents report at least adequate information from program on child's day-to-day physical and emotional well-being	Min. score of 3	Min. score of 3	Min. score of 4	Min. score of 4
	75% of parents report at least adequate response by program to parent concerns & suggestions	Min. score of 3	Min. score of 3	Min. score of 4	Min. score of 4
25	75% of parents report at least adequate information from program on child's daily activities, i.e., how each day is planned, what child enjoys, how he/she plays with other children, etc.	NA	Min. score of 3	Min. score of 4	Min. score of 4
30	75% of parents report being at least somewhat comfortable asking teacher for information on child development or parenting techniques	NA	Min. score of 3	Min. score of 3	Min. score of 4



staff ratings are averaged by position and weighted and a number is assigned for this criteria. The staff to child ratios criterion focuses on the number of staff to children. In one embodiment of the present invention, for educational program centers, the expectations of the ratio increases from licensing up through standards set by national accrediting bodies. For full-day programs, target ratios should be maintained for 76 of 80 time stamps over 20 days of data collection. For part-day programs, target ratios should be met for 19 of 20 time stamps over 20 days. For one embodiment of the present invention, the target ratios are also geared to specific age groups as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Target Ratios based on Age Groups

AGE GROUP	Star 1	Star 2	Star 3	Star 4
0 - 18 mos.	1:5	1:4 (3/4 time stamps)	1:4 all day	1:3
18 - 24 mos.	1:5	1:4 (3/4 time stamps)	1:4 all day	1:3
24 - 36 mos.	1:7	1:6 (3/4 time stamps)	1:6 all day	1:5
30 - 36 mos.	1:8	1:7 (3/4 time stamps)	1:7 all day	1:6
36 - 48 mos.	1:10	1:9 (3/4 time stamps)	1:9 all day	1:8
48 - 60 mos.	1:12	1:10 (3/4 time stamps)	1:10 all day	1:8

In other age groupings, one embodiment of the present invention recommends using the staff ratio for the youngest child if more than 20% of the group is composed of younger children. In one embodiment of the present invention, for family homes, the staff to child ratios described in the licensing requirements are required to earn any points. In this embodiment, 4 points are assigned to the family home if in compliance with licensing requirements.

The last step, in this embodiment, is to assign an overall rating to the educational program based on the numerically valued criteria. This overall rating can be accomplished using a number of numerical methods including but not limited to averaging, weighting and averaging, or addition of the scores of the various criteria developed in step one, observed in step two, and rated in step three. The overall rating can be calculated using conventional mathematical tools or can be calculated through electronic processing means. In one embodiment of the invention, the points assigned to each criterion are added up and the following minimum points required for each star rating is assigned. For child care centers, as described in one embodiment of the invention, the required total scores overall rating is as follows:

- 8 points minimum for Star 1;
- 16 points minimum for Star 2;
- 24 points minimum for Star 3; and,
- 32 points minimum for Star 4.

For family homes, as described in one embodiment of the invention, the required total scores for the overall rating is as follows:

- 10 points minimum for Star 1;
- 16 points minimum for Star 2;
- 22 points minimum for Star 3; and,
- 28 points minimum for Star 4.

It should be recognized that the overall points required can be modified or adjusted to accurately reflect the quality of the program. In addition, if a different basis

for scoring is chosen, then the overall rating minimum points will change as well. For example, if a ten-star rating program is chosen, then the overall rating minimum values should be adjusted to reflect the ability to achieve ten stars versus four. The above description is only one method of accomplishing the goal and spirit of the invention.

5           Figure 2 shows a method of improving an educational program according to the invention. The first step in this embodiment is to evaluate the educational program by assigning an overall rating to the educational program, shown in Figure 2 by elements 11, 22, 23, and 40. The rating is based on observations of criteria which address the strengths and weaknesses of the educational program. For the purposes of having personnel  
10   involved in the educational program understand the process, in one embodiment of the invention, a site profile 45 can be developed. The second step, shown by elements 45, 60, and 61 of Figure 2, is to identify the weak areas of the educational program and develop an improvement process to address the weak areas. The next step, also subsumed in elements 45, 60, and 61 in Figure 2, is to identify the strong areas of the educational  
15   program and develop a maintenance program to maintain the strength of the educational program. The maintenance programs and the improvement processes are then implemented, shown by element 70. The last step is to reevaluate the educational program, at some later point in time, to determine the extent of improvement and maintenance, shown in Figure 2 by elements 80, 81 and 82. Element 80 describes a six  
20   month reevaluation period. It should be recognized that any period of time can be chosen in which to reevaluate the programs. Element 81 provides the option of revising the programs and processes implemented during the first evaluation of the program in order

to provide flexibility to the improvement processes and maintenance programs. Element 82 provides for annual overall rating to be assigned to the educational program. Of course, the overall rating can be assessed on a bi-annual, semesterly, quarterly, or monthly assessment, dependent on the particular needs of the educational program.

5           Figure 3 depicts another embodiment of the invention. In this embodiment, the invention describes a method of evaluating an educational program which, firstly, develops criteria which address the strengths and weaknesses of the educational program (not shown in Figure 3). The criteria are typically age and grade level specific so as to appropriately evaluate the educational program. The second step is to conduct an  
10       assessment of the educational program with the program administrators.

          The third step, shown by elements 21, 22, and 23, is to observe the criteria in the educational program. As discussed above, the observation step can include any form of information gathering technique. A numerical value is then assigned to the criteria and an overall rating is assigned based on the numerically valued criteria, shown by element 40.  
15       The last step in this embodiment is to debrief the personnel on the overall rating, shown by element 50. As an option in one of the embodiments of the invention, a site profile can be developed. The site profile can provide general guidance to the educational program such as identifying the organization's needs, program trends and providing recommendations regarding the general organization's needs and program trends. The  
20       site profile can also be broken into specific classroom recommendations and guidance. Figure 3 also provides an additional optional step of the development of a quality technical assistance plan, shown as element 60, that will review the program-wide goals,



develop objectives to be achieved, identify strategies for accomplishing the objectives, establish outcome measures by which the educational program can measure success, and establish a timeline in which the educational program will achieve the objectives. As an additional step, not shown in Figure 3, the educational program can be reassessed and reevaluated according to the present invention at some point in the timeline to determine whether the overall star rating improves or changes based on the implementation of the technical assistance plan. A further additional optional step, shown by element 70, is the provision of technical assistance, in the form of coaching and training programs, in implementing the technical assistance plan.

Figure 4 depicts yet a further embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, the invention describes a method of evaluating an educational program which, firstly, develops criteria which addresses the strengths and weaknesses of the educational program (not shown in Figure 4). The criteria is typically age and grade level specific so as to appropriately evaluate the educational program. The second step is to orient personnel involved with the educational program as to the criteria and goals of the method. These personnel include the administration, the staff, the teachers, the parents, and even the children or students, if appropriate. This orientation can take place through presentations, meetings, and other public forum functions. In one embodiment, the orientation is separated into groups, for example, the orientation of the administrators involved in the program are oriented, the staff is oriented in a separate session and the parents are oriented in yet another session. Of course, the present inventors contemplate conducting the orientation in one group or any number of groupings, depending on the

dynamics of the educational program to be oriented. In one embodiment, this orientation step can also include training of site coaches or persons who will be conducting the assessment. It can also include the training of those persons who will be provide the quality improvement coaching and training, following the assessment.

5           The third step, shown by elements 21, 22, and 23, is to observe the criteria in the educational program. As discussed above, the observation step can include any form of information gathering technique. A numerical value is then assigned to the criteria and an overall rating is assigned based on the numerically valued criteria, shown by element 40. The embodiment depicted in Figure 4 contemplates that a site profile, shown by element 10 45, will be developed. The site profile can provide general guidance to the educational program such as identifying the organization's needs, program trends and providing recommendations regarding the general organization's needs and program trends. The site profile can also be broken into specific classroom recommendations and guidance. The next step in this embodiment is to debrief the personnel on the overall rating, shown 15 by element 50. The last step in the embodiment depicted in Figure 4 contemplates the development of a quality technical assistance plan, shown as element 60, that will review the program-wide goals, develop objectives to be achieved, identify strategies for accomplishing the objectives, establish outcome measures by which the educational program can measure success, and establish a timeline in which the educational program 20 will achieve the objectives. As an additional step, not shown in Figure 4, the educational program can be reassessed and reevaluated according to the present invention at some

point in the timeline to determine whether the overall star rating improves or changes based on the implementation of the technical assistance plan.

5 The present inventors specifically contemplate the invention utilizing an electronic database having the criteria and/or the various factors that make up the criteria in the database. Then, when one observes the criteria, the observations and numerical values associated with each criteria or factor are placed directly into the database. The database then calculates the numerical values for each of the criteria and the overall rating, based on the programming of the database to do so. The database can be contained in a laptop, such that the unit would not require any other inputs. The database  
10 can also be placed on a hand-held computing device such that the inputs will be communicated to a parent computer through a communications link or the database can be web-based and accessible through the Internet.

The principles, preferred embodiments and modes of operation of the present invention have been described in the foregoing specification. The invention which is  
15 intended to be protected herein should not, however, be construed as limited to the particular forms disclosed, as these are to be regarded as illustrative rather than restrictive. Nor should any particular series of steps in any method deemed rigid -- the present invention comprises the enumerated steps, but not necessarily in any particular order/sequence. Variations and changes may be made by those skilled in the art without  
20 departing from the spirit of the present invention. Accordingly, the foregoing best mode of carrying out the invention should be considered exemplary in nature and not as limiting to the scope and spirit of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.